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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Erythroxylaceae, *Erythroxylum subsessile* (Mart.) O.E. Schulz in Espírito Santo: Distribution extension

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ABSTRACT: Erythroxylaceae have tropical and subtropical distribution with four genera and about 250 species. *Erythroxylum* is the biggest genus of the family with approximately 100 species cited for Brazil. *Erythroxylum subsessile* (Mart.) O.E. Schulz is a species cited just for Rio de Janeiro state and now first recorded for the state of Espírito Santo, increasing its area of distribution.

Erythroxylaceae has a tropical and subtropical distribution with four genera and about 250 species: *Erythroxylum* P. Browne, *Aneulophus* Benth. (treated as a taxon with uncertain position in APG II), *Nectaropetalum* Engl. (sometimes considered as a separate family) and *Pinacopodium* Exell and Mendonça. *Erythroxylum* is the only genus with pantropical distribution; the others are restricted to Africa (Heywood *et al.* 2007).

Erythroxylum P. Browne, according to Plowman and Hensold (2004), comprises about 230 species and is the biggest genus of the family. In the Americas, there are about 187 species distributed from Mexico to the southern portion of South America. This genus is also registered in Africa, Madagascar, Asia and Australia (Mabberley 1993; Plowman and Berry 1999). In Brazil, there are approximately 100 species in this genus and it is one of the most common genera in the Brazilian Cerrado, although it also occurs in other natural formations such as forest, restinga forest, semideciduos forest, high altitude grasslands and riparian forest

Erythroxylum subsessile (Mart.) O.E. Schulz is a species cited only for Rio de Janeiro state and is now recorded for the first time in state of Espírito Santo, increasing its area of distribution. Currently, 13 species are assigned to *Erythroxylum*, increasing the number of Erythroxylaceae species in the state. These species are found in Guarapari, Regência, Vila Velha and Vitória municipalities. Samples of plants are hosted in the Herbarium "Irina Delanova de Gemtchújnicov" (BOTU) of the Bioscience Institute of São Paulo State University (UNESP).

Erythroxylum subsessile (Mart.) O.E. Schulz *in* Engl., Pflanzenr. IV. 134: 82. 1907. *E. kunthianum* var. *subsessile* Mart.

According to Schulz (1907) *E. subsessile* belongs to section Archerythroxylum and is easily recognized by the sub-sessile leaves with short and thick petioles (Fig. 1A, B). The stipules are persistents, 1mm wide, same size as the petiole, widely triangular, with short and obtuse apex, 3-setulose and striated (Fig. 1B). The calyx lobes opening up to the base.

Distribution: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo.

Ecology: *E. subsessile* occurs mainly in the arboreal or shrubby restinga vegetation but it can occurs up to the Atlantic rain forest areas.

Material examined: BRAZIL. Espírito Santo: Guarapari, Parque Estadual de Setiba, 11-XII-1990, L.V. Rosa *et al.* 075 (BOTU 026725). Ibidem, Restinga de Setiba, Km 32 da Rodovia do Sol, 13-X-1987, O.J. Pereira 1159 (BOTU 026723). Ibidem, Lagoa Corais, Setiba, 12-IX-1987, O.J. Pereira 1057 (BOTU 26724). Regência, Reserva Biológica de Comboi-IBDF, 27-III-1989, D.A. Folli 897 (BOTU 26774). Vila Velha, Interlagos, 06-VII-1984, P.C. Vinha s/n (BOTU 26722). Ibidem, Restinga Jacaranema, 21-X-1987, O.J. Pereira *et al.* 1196 (BOTU 26721). Ibidem, Interlagos, Rodovia do Sol, 06_VII-1984, P. Vinha s/n (BOTU 26719). Vitória, Reserva Ecológica de Camburi, 07-V-1990, P. Vinha 818 (BOTU 26720). Ibidem, Camburi, 16-VI_1988, O.J. Pereira, *et al.* 1519 (BOTU 26718).

FIGURE 1. *Erythroxylum subsessile* (Mart.) O.E. Schulz. A. Main view of sample deposited in Herbarium BOTU (BOTU 026774). B. Detail showing sub-sessile leaves with short and thick petioles and stipule widely triangular and with the same size as the petiole.

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